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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 88- 534

H. R. 9178

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9178

- Apr. 2, 1963 Sen. Ellender introduced S. 1253, which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Nov. 20, 1963 Rep. Cooley introduced H. R. 9178, which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduce.
- July 27, 1964 House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 9178.
- Aug. 5, 1964 House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9178.
- Aug. 11, 1964 House committee reported H. R. 9178 without amendment. H. Report 1743. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 17, 1964 Senate committee reported S. 1253 with an amendment. S. Report 1451. Print of bill and report.
- House passed H. R. 9178 with amendments.
- Aug. 19, 1964 Senate passed H. R. 9178 in lieu of S. 1253.
- Aug. 31, 1964 Approved: Public Law 88-534

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 88-534

ELECTION OF ASC COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN.

Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to establish a 3-year staggered term of office for ASC county committeemen (instead of the existing 1-year term), provide that a county committeeman may not serve more than three consecutive terms (instead of the unlimited tenure now authorized), and provide for the election of county committeemen by all community committeemen (instead of by the chairmen of the community committees). These changes become effective for elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1965.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, 1882.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1881 IS HEREBY SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1253

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2, 1963

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of the
4 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
5 (16 U.S.C., sec. 590h (b)), are deleted and the following
6 inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such local
7 administrative area, and participating or cooperating in
8 programs administered within such area, shall elect annually
9 from among their number a local committee of not more
10 than three members for such area. The members of the
11 local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate

1 and elect a county committee which shall consist of three
 2 members who are farmers in the county. At the first county
 3 convention held on or after the effective date of this sentence,
 4 one member of the county committee shall be elected for
 5 one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and
 6 one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter,
 7 each member of a county committee shall be elected for a
 8 term of three years. No member of the county committee
 9 shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms (ex-
 10 clusive of any term which began prior to the effective date
 11 of this sentence)."

12 SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 28, 1954 (68
 13 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C., sec. 590h-3), is repealed.

14 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
 15 elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1964.

A BILL

To amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation
and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other
purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

APRIL 2, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9178

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of
4 the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as
5 amended (16 U.S.C. 590h (b)), are deleted and the fol-
6 lowing inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such
7 local administrative area, and participating or cooperating
8 in programs administered within such area, shall elect an-
9 nually from among their number a local committee of not
10 more than three members for such area. The members of
11 the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate

1 and elect a county committee which shall consist of three
2 members who are farmers in the county. At the first
3 county convention held hereunder, one member of the
4 county committee shall be elected for one year; one mem-
5 ber shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be
6 elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county
7 committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No
8 member of the county committee shall be elected for more
9 than three consecutive terms."

10 SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 26, 1954 (68
11 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C. 590h-3), is repealed.

12 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
13 elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1964.

A BILT

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A BILL

To amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official business Postage and fees paid

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OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 28, 1964

For actions of July 27, 1964

88th-2nd; No. 143

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Cantaloups.....14	Flour.....9	Recreation.....5
Containers.....2	Foreign aid.....19	Saline water.....17
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Crop insurance.....1	Meat imports.....3	Wheat.....9

HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report bills to: Extend technical help in community projects; Increase crop insurance counties; and re election and function of ASC committeemen. Senate began debate on bill with meat-import restrictions. Senate subcommittees voted to report independent offices appropriation bill and Public Land Review Commission bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5406, with amendment, to authorize the ~~Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States in planning changes in use of agricultural land~~; H. R. 9178, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act regarding election and functioning of ASC committeemen; S. 277, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered; and H. R. 8290, with amendment, to accept a transfer of certain lands within Everglades National Park. p. D593
2. CONTAINERS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6413, to permit the sale in D.C. of milk and ice cream and other frozen dairy products in smaller containers than now permitted. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16400

SENATE

3. MEAT IMPORTS. Began debate on H. R. 1839, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition in the United States, including an amendment which would impose quotas on the importation of meat and meat products. pp. 16495-505

4. RECLAMATION. Both Houses received a letter from Interior reporting that a soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Clear Creek South Unit, Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops. pp. 16420, 16421

The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee approved for full committee consideration the Moss substitute to S. 1658, authorizing construction and operation of the Central Arizona project, Arizona and New Mexico. p. D592

5. RECREATION. Sen. Douglas urged approval of S. 2249, to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and inserted an editorial praising the bill as "a realistic and workable compromise." pp. 16438-9

6. EDUCATION. Sen. Hartke inserted a letter praising the work-study provisions of S. 2490, the college student assistance bill. p. 16439

7. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved with amendments for full committee consideration H. R. 11296, the independent offices appropriation bill. p. D592

8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved with amendments for full committee consideration H. R. 8070, to establish a Public Land Law Review Commission, and H. R. 5498, authorizing the sale of public lands not needed for Federal program requirements. p. D592

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. WHEAT; FLOUR. Rep. Findley inserted an article, "Freeman Blunders on Wheat, Flour Prices..." pp. A3904-5
10. NATIONAL PARK. Extension of remarks of Rep. McFall inserting Rep. Johnson's speech in which he traced the history of Yosemite National Park. pp. A3906-7
11. POVERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pucinski inserting an article "which clearly and concisely marshals the arguments as to why President Johnson's bold program to reduce poverty in this country is urgently needed." pp. A3907-8
12. APPALACHIA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel inserting excerpts from a radio interview in which Rep. Mahon expressed his opinion that the proposed Appalachian bill is "too ambitious." p. A3910
13. CORN. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke praising the development of a high-protein corn and inserting an editorial noting the great possibilities for use of this corn in underdeveloped nations. pp. A3893-4
14. CANTALOUPS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough and insertion of an article praising the qualities of Pecos Valley, Tex., cantaloups. p. A3896
15. ECONOMY. Rep. Udall inserted an article outlining the posture of the Nation's economy. pp. A3897-9
16. TAXES. Sen. Johnston and Rep. Pucinski inserted an article by Paul Samuelson showing the salutary effects on the economy of the tax cut. pp. A3900-1, A3903

Aug 5, 1964

15. CONTAINERS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 5673, to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of any shipping container manufactured in the U. S. from imported steel unless the container is marked so as to indicate the country of origin of the steel. p. 17668
16. ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution to send to conference S. 1007, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority. p. 17668
17. TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12253, to correct certain errors in the U. S. Tariff Schedule. p. D646
18. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9178, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act regarding election and functioning of ASC committeemen; S. 277, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered; H. R. 8290, with amendment, to accept a transfer of certain lands within Everglades National Park; H. R. 3607, to define "screenings" under the Federal Seed Act to include materials containing less than 25 percent of agricultural or vegetable seeds; and H. R. 5406, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States in planning changes in use of agricultural land. p. D644
19. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2337, with amendment, to provide for the construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton River Basin Federal reclamation project, Ida.; and H. R. 5118, with amendment, to authorize the construction and operation of the Whitestone Coulee unit of the Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash., for irrigation, conservation, and recreational purposes. p. D645
20. DAIRY; WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee postponed action on S. 1915, to encourage the reduction of excess marketings of milk; and approved five watershed projects. p. D644

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. PAY; PERSONNEL. Speech in the House by Rep. Udall during debate on the Federal pay bill and insertion of a table which shows percent increases. pp. A4122-3
22. FOREST PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting a summary of a report on the future of Mont.'s forest products industry. pp. A4125-6
23. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Martin urging that the Calif. Council of Growers support legislation to continue the Mexican farm labor program. p. A4126
24. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Findley inserted an editorial pointing out opportunities in agriculture if agriculture is defined to include jobs in private employment related to agriculture. pp. A4136-7
25. SOIL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin describing the benefits from his bill, H. R. 5406, the soil and water resources development bill. pp. A4137-8
26. POVERTY. Rep. Conte inserted a paper suggesting that grants and loans to small industries might be an effective tool in the war against poverty. pp. A4138-9

Rep. Madden inserted an article showing the benefits Rep. Roybal derived from the Civilian Conservation Corps. p. A4140

Rep. Brademas inserted an article by Ralph McGill claiming that it is the Goldwater Republicans who are playing politics with the poverty bill and not the Administration. pp. A4140-1

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. TARIFF. H. R. 12253, by Rep. Mills, to correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States; to Ways and Means Committee.
28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12258, by Rep. Broyhill, Va., to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
29. MEAT IMPORTS. H. Res. 816, to provide for the concurrence of the House of Representatives to the Senate amendments to H. R. 1839; to Rules Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

30. RECREATION. S. 2048, establishment of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
31. PROPERTY; FEDERAL AID. Real property acquisition practices and adequacy of compensation in Federal and federally assisted programs; 2 parts; field hearings. H. Public Works Committee.
32. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8544 and H. R. 5376, retirement credit and fringe benefits for Federal-State service. H. Post Office and Civil Service.
33. NATURAL RESOURCES; FORESTRY. Geological survey program review. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
34. MANPOWER. S. J. Res. 105, S. 2298, S. 2427, and S. 2623, Nation's manpower revolution - National Commission on Automation and Technological Progress (Part 10). S. Labor and Public Welfare Committee.
35. CIVIL RIGHTS. H. Res. 789, to provide that the civil rights bill shall be taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate amendments agreed to; H. Rules Com.
36. ROADS. S. 2968, disaster road program. S. Public Works Committee.
37. MEAT IMPORTS. To restrict imports of beef, part 2. S. Finance Committee.
38. FISHERIES. H. R. 2392, etc., to initiate a program for the conservation and development of anadromous fish. H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
39. LANDS. H. R. 5159, H. R. 5498, and H. R. 8070, public land laws. S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
40. RESEARCH. National Oceanographic program, 1965. H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
41. APPALACHIA. H. R. 11065 and H. R. 11066, proposed Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964. H. Public Works.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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88th-2nd; No. 156

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HIGHLIGHTS: House concurred in Senate version of food-stamp bill. Meat-imports bill was sent to conference. House committee reported Public Law 480 bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to poverty bill. Senate debated foreign-aid authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. FOOD STAMPS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 10222, to provide specific statutory authority for a food stamp plan. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 18325-8
2. MEAT IMPORTS. Voted to request a conference on H. R. 1839, the meat imports bill. House and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 18311-25, 18452

3. PUBLIC LAW 480. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12298, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (H. Rept. 1767). p. 18390
4. ALASKA CENTENNIAL. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 49, to provide for establishment of the Alaska Centennial Commission to study and report on the extent to which the U. S. should participate in the Alaska centennial celebration in 1967 (H. Rept. 1733). p. 18389
5. EXPOSITIONS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 952, authorizing the President to call upon the States and foreign countries to participate in the International Exposition for southern Calif. (H. Rept. 1737). p. 18390
The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11707, to provide for U. S. participation in the Canadian Universal International Exposition (H. Rept. 1738). p. 18390
6. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 277, to authorize extension of crop insurance to 150 additional counties per year rather than 100, as now provided (H. Rept. 1740). p. 18390
7. SEED-SCREENING IMPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3607, to amend the Federal Seed Act so as to limit the importation of seed screenings (H. Rept. 1742). p. 18390
8. ASC COMMITTEEMEN. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9178, to limit terms and provide for staggered terms of ASC committeemen (H. Rept. 1743). p. 18390
9. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5118, to authorize the Whitestone Coulee unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. (H. Rept. 1747). p. 18390
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9752, to preserve jurisdiction over construction of hydroelectric projects on the Colo. River below Glen Canyon Dam. p. 18390
10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5406, to authorize this Department to cooperate with States and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other nonagricultural use areas (H. Rept. 1757). p. 18390
11. FARM LOANS; NATIONAL PARK. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8290, to authorize addition of certain FHA-foreclosed lands to the Everglades National Park, Fla. (H. Rept. 1758). p. 18390
12. INFORMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9586, to provide for establishment of a National Council on the Arts to assist in development of the arts, including photography and motion pictures. p. 18390
13. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10199 (H. Rept. 1732). pp. 18268-9
14. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 11296. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 18271

STABILIZE AND IMPROVE COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE SYSTEM

AUGUST 11, 1964.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9178]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9178) to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to give more continuity and stability to the county agricultural committee system established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The bill would make the following three changes in the law relating to these county committees (commonly called county ASC committees):

(1) Establish a 3-year staggered term of office for county committeemen (instead of the existing 1-year term);

(2) Provide that a county committeeman may not serve more than three consecutive terms (instead of the unlimited tenure now authorized);

(3) Provide for the election of county committeemen by all community committeemen (instead of by the chairmen of the community committees).

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation is the result of a long and careful study of the county committee system conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the committee believes that it will substantially

improve the administration of farm programs by these important committees.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Government as the result of this legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the text of the executive communication from the Secretary of Agriculture explaining the purpose of the bill in some detail and recommending its approval.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith for the consideration by the Congress a draft of legislation which would amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, relating to the selection and functions of agricultural stabilization and conservation county and community committees.

The proposed draft bill is designed to give more continuity and stability to the committee system and to improve administration of farm programs by these local communities. The recommended changes are the result of a comprehensive and detailed study of the ASC county and community committee system by a special eight-man committee of farm and public administration specialists appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to study and evaluate the ASC committee system. The committee report made public December 30, 1962, also recommended certain community, county, and State committee administrative changes.

The Department's legislative proposal would establish 3-year staggered terms of office for county committeeman rather than the existing 1-year term, and provide that the county committeeman be elected by all the community committeemen instead of by the chairman of the community committees as is the current practice. The proposal would also provide that a county committeeman may not serve more than three consecutive terms. We believe that this action will not only improve the administration of farm programs at the local level but will enhance the prestige of these committees and encourage selection of the most competent local leaders.

In connection with administrative changes recommended by the special study committee, the Department is taking action. Already some of the proposals are being put into operation, others are receiving further review or rewriting to improve program regulations and instructions along lines of the recommendations. These legislative and administrative changes will not only reduce burdensome details confronted by the committee system but will enable the local committees to do a better job of administering farm programs in light of local conditions and within the framework of national objectives.

Some additional cost will be incurred; however, it is not anticipated that this proposed legislation would require additional appropriations.

A similar letter and draft of legislation is being sent to the House for its consideration.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) * * *

(b) The Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 7(a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation, or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the normal national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption; or (4) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption and exports adjusted to reflect the extent to which their utilization of cropland on the farm conforms to farming practices which the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes specified in section 7(a); or (5) any combination of the above. Clauses (1) and (2) above shall be construed to cover water conservation and the beneficial use of water on individual farms, including measures to prevent runoff, the building of check dams and ponds, and providing facilities for applying water to the land. In determining the amount of any payment or grant measured by (1) or (2) the Secretary shall take into consideration the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made. In carrying out the provisions of this section in the States of the Union, except Alaska, the Secretary is directed to utilize the services of local and State committees selected as hereinafter provided. The Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units for administration of programs under this section. No such local area shall include more than one county or parts of different counties. [Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area and shall also elect annually from among their number a delegate to a county convention for the election of a county committee. The delegates from the various local areas in the county

shall, in a county convention, elect, annually, the county committee for the county which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county.】 *Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area. The members of the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate and elect a county committee which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. At the first county convention held hereunder, one member shall be elected for one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No member of the county committee shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms.* The local committee shall elect a secretary and may utilize the county agricultural extension agent for such purpose. The county committee shall select a secretary who may be the county agricultural extension agent. If such county agricultural extension agent shall not have been elected secretary of such committee, he shall be ex officio a member of the county committee. The county agricultural extension agent shall not have the power to vote. In any county in which there is only one local committee the local committee shall also be the county committee. In each State there shall be a State committee for the State composed of not less than three or more than five farmers who are legal residents of the State and who are appointed by the Secretary. The State director of the Agricultural Extension Service shall be ex officio a member of such State committee. The ex officio members of the county and State committees shall be in addition to the number of members of such committees hereinbefore specified. The Secretary shall make such regulations as are necessary relating to the selection and exercise of the functions of the respective committees, and to the administration, through such committees, of such programs. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary—shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers; is authorized to utilize the agricultural extension service and other approved agencies; shall accord such recognition and encouragement to producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations as will be in harmony with the policy toward cooperative associations set forth in existing Acts of Congress and as will tend to promote efficient methods of marketing and distribution; shall not have power to acquire any land or any right of interest therein; shall, in every practicable manner, protect the interests of small producers; and shall in every practical way encourage and provide for soil-conserving and soil-rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil-depleting crops. Rules and regulations governing payments or grants under this subsection shall be as simple and direct as possible, and, wherever practicable, they shall be classified on two bases: (a) Soil-depleting crops and practices, (b) soil-building crops and practices.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in making available conservation materials consisting of seeds, seed inoculants, fertilizers, liming and other soil-conditioning materials, trees, or plants, or in making available soil-conserving or soil-building services, to agricultural producers under this subsection, the Secretary may make payments in advance of determination of performance by the producers, to persons who fill purchase orders covering approved

conservation materials or covering soil-conserving or soil-building services, furnished to producers, or who render services to the Secretary in delivering to producers approved conservation materials, for the carrying out, by the producers, of soil-building or soil-conserving practices approved by the Secretary. The price at which purchase orders for any conservation materials or services are filled may be limited to a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this Act; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof. (16 U.S.C. 590h(b).)

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

* * * * *

【SEC. 503. Nothing contained in section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or in any other provision of law, shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to impose any limitation upon the number of terms for which members of county committees established under such section may be reelected.】



Union Calendar No. 766

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9178

[Report No. 1743]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 11, 1964

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of
4 the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as
5 amended (16 U.S.C. 590h (b)), are deleted and the fol-
6 lowing inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such
7 local administrative area, and participating or cooperating
8 in programs administered within such area, shall elect an-
9 nually from among their number a local committee of not
10 more than three members for such area. The members of
11 the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate

1 and elect a county committee which shall consist of three
2 members who are farmers in the county. At the first
3 county convention held hereunder, one member of the
4 county committee shall be elected for one year; one mem-
5 ber shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be
6 elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county
7 committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No
8 member of the county committee shall be elected for more
9 than three consecutive terms."

10 SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 26, 1954 (68
11 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C. 590h-3), is repealed.

12 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
13 elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1964.

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

NOVEMBER 20, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 11, 1964

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. 20250

Official business Postage and fees paid

U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Aug. 18, 1964

For actions of Aug. 17, 1964

88th-2nd, No. 161

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report Public Law 480 bill. Senate committee reported bill to extend Armed Forces special milk program. Senate committee voted to report Schnittker nomination as member of CCC Board. Senate debated foreign-aid authorization bill. House failed to pass Public Law 480 bill under suspension of the rules. House passed farm labor contractor registration bill. House received conference report on meat-import bill. Rep. Dorn opposed land-water conservation fund bill. House conferees agreed to file report on wilderness bill. Rep. May described consumers interest in beef imports. Rep. Ayres criticized "political implications" of poverty bill.

SENATE

1. NOMINATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the nomination of John A. Schnittker as a member of the CCC Board. p. D704
2. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 11380, the foreign-aid authorization bill. pp. 19187-97, 19203-212, 19227-33, 19239-40, 19246
3. VEHICLES. Passed without amendment H. R. 1341, to require passenger-carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Government to meet certain passenger safety standards. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19220-1

4. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1664, to provide for continuous improvement of the administrative procedure of Federal agencies by creating an Administrative Conference of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19221
5. LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10809 (S. Rept. 1460). p. 19170
6. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8135, to provide for establishment and administration of public recreational facilities at the Sanford Reservoir area, Canadian River project, Tex. (S. Rept. 1461). p. 19169
7. MINERAL LEASES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2500, to promote the development of phosphate on public lands (S. Rept. 1459). p. 19170
8. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported without amendment the following bills: H. R. 7588, to provide for enforcement of rules and regulations for the protection, development, and administration of the national forests and national grasslands (S. Rept. 1447); H. R. 10069, to authorize the exchange of lands adjacent to the Lassen National Forest, Calif. (S. Rept. 1448); S. 2634, to permit purchase of processed food grain products in addition to purchase of flour and cornmeal and donating the same for certain domestic and foreign purposes (S. Rept. 1446); H. R. 9747, to extend the special milk programs for the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals (S. Rept. 1454); H. R. 10419, to amend further the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide that part of the patronage refunds paid by a bank for cooperatives shall be in money instead of class C stock after the bank becomes subject to Federal income tax (S. Rept. 1453); and H. R. 4242, to provide for the release and transfer of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in and to certain tracts of land in Pender County, N. C. (S. Rept. 1452). p. 19170

The following bills were reported with amendment: H. R. 6601, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain land in Grand Junction, Colo. (S. Rept. 1449); S. 1253, to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act regarding election and terms of ASC committeemen (S. Rept. 1451); H. R. 1642, to provide for the sale of the U. S. Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N. J., to the city of Clifton and to provide for establishment of a new station (S. Rept. 1450). p. 19170

The Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2687, to extend for 2 years Public Law 480, and approved 17 watershed projects. p. D704

9. THE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. 2327, increasing the limit on acreage of coal leases that may be held by any person, association, or corporation in a State (amended); S. 883, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize geothermal steam leases (amended); S. J. Res. 6, to cancel unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River irrigation project, Wyo., chargeable against certain non-Indian lands; S. 3053, to increase authorizations for construction of the Riverton Federal reclamation project; S. 770, providing for construction and operation of the Savery-Pot Hook Federal reclamation project, Colo. and Wyo. (amended); H. R. 130, providing for payment of compensation, including severance damages, for rights-of-way acquired by the U. S. in connection with reclamation projects begun after January 1, 1961. p. D705

The "Daily Digest" states that the Committee also reconsidered its action of July 31, when it voted to report H. R. 5498, authorizing sale of public land not needed for Federal program requirements, agreed to amend the bill, and again voted to report (but did not actually report) the bill. p. D705

House

Aug. 17, 1964

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Senate would consider today, Tues., the food-for-peace bill, and that later in the week the Senate would take up the Appalachia bill and the conference reports on the bills regarding wilderness, housing, and education, the land-and-water conservation fund, and appropriations for agriculture and military construction. p. 19239

HOUSE

11. PERSONNEL. Passed over without prejudice H. R. 3800, to authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. pp. 19252-3
12. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment, S. 51, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19253
13. MINERALS. Passed over without prejudice H. R. 8960, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 20, 1920, to promote the development of coal on the public domain. pp. 19254-5
14. FEED RELIEF. Passed with amendment S. 400, to establish penalties for misuse of feed made available for relieving distress or preservation and maintenance of foundation herds. A similar bill, H. R. 12118, previously passed without amendment, was tabled. pp. 19255-6
15. ALASKA. Passed over without prejudice, S. 49, to provide for the establishment of the Alaska Centennial Commission. p. 19256
16. EXPOSITIONS. Passed with amendment S. J. Res. 162, authorizing the President to call upon the States and foreign countries in the International Exposition for southern Calif. H. J. Res. 952, a similar bill previously passed without amendment was tabled. pp. 19258-9
17. ASC COMMITTEEMEN. Passed with amendments H. R. 9178, to limit terms and provide for staggered terms of ASC committeemen. pp. ~~19252-6~~ 19259-60
18. FOOD GRAINS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11846, to permit purchase of processed food grain products in addition to purchase of flour and cornmeal and donating the same for certain domestic and foreign purposes. p. 19262
19. STOCKPILE. Passed without amendment H. R. 12091, to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 9,500,000 pounds of sisal from the national stockpile. p. 19262
20. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Passed over without prejudice H. R. 5406, to authorize this Department to cooperate with States and other public agencies in planning for changes in the use of agricultural land in rapidly expanding urban areas and in other nonagricultural use areas. p. 19268
21. FARM LOANS; NATIONAL PARKS. Passed over without prejudice, H. R. 8290, to authorize addition of certain FHA-foreclosed lands to the Everglades National Park, Fla. pp. 19269-70
22. FARM LABOR. Passed with amendment S. 524, to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers. A similar bill, H. R. 6242, previously passed under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. 19273-7
Rep. Martin inserted and commended an article, "Bracero Loss Perils State's Billion-Dollar Farm Industry; Nearly All California Could Be Severely Affected Next Year." pp. 19334-5

23. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS. Consented that it be in order to consider on Tues. a resolution making continuing appropriations for the month of Sept. p. 19293
24. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11134 (H.Rept. 1817). The House acted on one item in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19250-1, 19212-18, 19349
25. MEAT IMPORTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 1839, the meat imports bill (H. Rept. 1824). pp. 19293-5, 19349
26. TARIFFS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 12253, to correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the U. S. pp. 19295-304
27. WILDLIFE. Received the conference report on S. 793, to provide a permanent basis for the management of the four wildlife refuges in the Klamath Basin, Calif. and Ore. (H. Rept. 1820). pp. 19306, 19349
28. ELECTRIFICATION. Received the conference report on S. 1007, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority (H.Rept. 1822). pp. 19307-9, 19349
29. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendment S. 1123, to provide for the construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton Basin Federal reclamation project, Ida. H. R. 2337, a similar bill, previously passed under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. 19309-12
Passed with amendment S. 26, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Dixie project, Utah. H. R. 3279, a similar bill, previously passed under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. 19312-5
Passed under suspension of the rules S. J. Res. 49, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a continuing program to reduce nonbeneficial consumptive use of water in the Pecos River Basin, N. M. and Tex. pp. 19326-30
30. LOANS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7073, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act so as to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under Sec. 308. pp. 19315-6
31. PUBLIC LAW 480. Rejected, 82 to 71, a motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 12298, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. pp. 19317-26
32. RECREATION. Rep. Dorn expressed his opposition to that section of the land and water conservation fund bill which would permit the Federal Government to charge a fee for boating, fishing, picnicing in recreation areas. p. 19338
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6925, to provide for the establishment of the Canyonlands National Park, Utah (H. Rept. 1823). p. 19349
33. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8526, to amend the Act of Dec. 22, 1928, relating to the issuance of patents for lands held under color of title, to liberalize the requirements for the conveyance of the mineral estate (H. Rept. 1819). p. 19349
34. WILDERNESS. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees agreed to file a report on S. 4, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. p. D708

COUNTY ASC COMMITTEES

AUGUST 17, 1964.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1253]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1253) to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to give more continuity and stability to the county agricultural committee system established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The bill would make the following three changes in the law relating to these county committees (commonly called county ASC committees):

- (1) Establish a 3-year staggered term of office for county committeemen (instead of the existing 1-year term);
- (2) Provide that a county committeeman may not serve more than three consecutive terms (instead of the unlimited tenure now authorized);
- (3) Provide for the election of county committeemen by all community committeemen (instead of by the chairman of all community committees).

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation is the result of a long and careful study of the county committee system conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the committee believes that it will substantially improve the administration of farm programs by these important committees.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Government as the result of this legislation.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment would make the bill effective January 1, 1965, instead of January 1, 1964. Some committee elections have been held since January 1 of this year.

REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Following is the text of the executive communication from the Secretary of Agriculture explaining the purpose of the bill in some detail and requesting its enactment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1963.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith for the consideration by the Congress a draft of legislation which would amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, relating to the selection and functions of agricultural stabilization and conservation county and community committees.

The proposed draft bill is designed to give more continuity and stability to the committee system and to improve administration of farm programs by these local communities. The recommended changes are the result of a comprehensive and detailed study of the ASC county and community committee system by a special eight-man committee of farm and public administration specialists appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to study and evaluate the ASC committee system. The committee report made public December 30, 1962, also recommended certain community, county, and State committee administrative changes.

The Department's legislative proposal would establish 3-year staggered terms of office for county committeemen rather than the existing 1-year term, and provide that the county committeemen be elected by all the community committeemen instead of by the chairman of the community committees as is the current practice. The proposal would also provide that a county committeeman may not serve more than three consecutive terms. We believe that this action will not only improve the administration of farm programs at the local level but will enhance the prestige of these committees and encourage selection of the most competent local leaders.

In connection with administrative changes recommended by the special study committee, the Department is taking action. Already some of the proposals are being put into operation, others are receiving further review or rewriting to improve program regulations and instructions along lines of the recommendations. These legislative and administrative changes will not only reduce burdensome details confronted by the committee system but will enable the local committees to do a better job of administering farm programs in light of local conditions and within the framework of national objectives.

Some additional cost will be incurred; however, it is not anticipated that this proposed legislation would require additional appropriations.

A similar letter and draft of legislation is being sent to the House for its consideration.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) * * *

(b) The Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 7(a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation, or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the normal national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption; or (4) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption and exports adjusted to reflect the extent to which their utilization of cropland on the farm conforms to farming practices which the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes specified in section 7(a); or (5) any combination of the above. Clauses (1) and (2) above shall be construed to cover water conservation and the beneficial use of water on individual farms, including measures to prevent runoff, the building of check dams and ponds, and providing facilities for applying water to the land. In determining the amount of any payment or grant measured by (1) or (2) the Secretary shall take into consideration the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made. In carrying out the provisions of this section in the States of the Union, except Alaska, the Secretary is directed to utilize the services of local and State committees selected as hereinafter provided. The Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units for administration of programs under this section. No such local area shall include more than one county or parts of different counties. [Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three mem-

bers for such area and shall also elect annually from among their number a delegate to a county convention for the election of a county committee. The delegates from the various local areas in the county shall, in a county convention, elect, annually, the county committee for the county which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county.】 *Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area. The members of the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate and elect a county committee which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. At the first county convention held on or after the effective date of this sentence, one member of the county committee shall be elected for one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No member of the county committee shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms (exclusive of any term which began prior to the effective date of this sentence).* The local committee shall elect a secretary and may utilize the county agricultural extension agent for such purpose. The county committee shall select a secretary who may be the county agricultural extension agent. If such county agricultural extension agent shall not have been elected secretary of such committee, he shall be ex officio a member of the county committee. The county agricultural extension agent shall not have the power to vote. In any county in which there is only one local committee the local committee shall also be the county committee. In each State there shall be a State committee for the State composed of not less than three or more than five farmers who are legal residents of the State and who are appointed by the Secretary. The State director of the Agricultural Extension Service shall be ex officio a member of such State committee. The ex officio members of the county and State committees shall be in addition to the number of members of such committees hereinbefore specified. The Secretary shall make such regulations as are necessary relating to the selection and exercise of the functions of the respective committees, and to the administration, through such committees, of such programs. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary—shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers; is authorized to utilize the agricultural extension service and other approved agencies; shall accord such recognition and encouragement to producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations as will be in harmony with the policy toward cooperative associations set forth in existing Acts of Congress and as will tend to promote efficient methods of marketing and distribution; shall not have power to acquire any land or any right of interest therein; shall, in every practicable manner, protect the interests of small producers; and shall in every practical way encourage and provide for soil-conserving and soil-rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil-depleting crops. Rules and regulations governing payments or grants under this subsection shall be as simple and direct as possible, and, wherever practicable, they shall be classified on two bases: (a) Soil-depleting crops and practices, (b) soil-building crops and practices.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in making available conservation materials consisting of seeds, seed inoculants, fertilizers, liming and other soil-conditioning materials, trees, or plants, or in making available soil-conserving or soil-building services, to agricultural producers under this subsection, the Secretary may make payments in advance of determination of performance by the producers, to persons who fill purchase orders covering approved conservation materials or covering soil-conserving or soil-building services, furnished to producers, or who render services to the Secretary in delivering to producers approved conservation materials, for the carrying out, by the producers, of soil-building or soil-conserving practices approved by the Secretary. The price at which purchase orders for any conservation materials or services are filled may be limited to a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this Act; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

* * * * *

[SEC. 503. Nothing contained in section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, or in any other provision of law, shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to impose any limitation upon the number of terms for which members of county committees established under such section may be reelected.]



S. 1253

[Report No. 1451]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2, 1963

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 17, 1964

Reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of the
4 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
5 (16 U.S.C., sec. 590h (b)), are deleted and the following
6 inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such local
7 administrative area, and participating or cooperating in
8 programs administered within such area, shall elect annually
9 from among their number a local committee of not more
10 than three members for such area. The members of the
11 local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate

1 and elect a county committee which shall consist of three
2 members who are farmers in the county. At the first county
3 convention held on or after the effective date of this sentence,
4 one member of the county committee shall be elected for
5 one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and
6 one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter,
7 each member of a county committee shall be elected for a
8 term of three years. No member of the county committee
9 shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms (ex-
10 clusive of any term which began prior to the effective date
11 of this sentence).''

12 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
13 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C., sec. 590h-3), is repealed.

14 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
15 elections of committeemen held on or after ~~January 1, 1964~~
16 *January 1, 1965.*

88TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1253

[Report No. 1451]

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

APRIL 2, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 17, 1964

Reported with an amendment

Whereas the International Exposition for Southern California, to be held at Long Beach, California, in the year 1968, the Planet of Man Exposition, will depict the role of arts and sciences, commerce and industry, as it applies to the life of mankind on the planet Earth; and

Whereas the exposition will encompass the five phases of man's life in the realms of living, learning, working, moving, and playing; and

Whereas the exposition will exhibit the various cultures of the nations of the Earth; and

Whereas the exposition will provide an adequate medium for interchange of information by which all people may evaluate the attainments of men of other nations; and

Whereas the exposition will encourage tourist travel to the United States, and stimulate foreign trade; and

Whereas the exposition has met with enthusiastic response from official bodies, organizations, and individuals in California, Los Angeles County, and the city of Long Beach; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby recognizes the International Exposition for Southern California in the year 1968 as an event designed to develop and intensify a climate of good will and understanding among men and nations, thereby promoting a lasting peace among all people on the planet of the Earth.

SEC. 2. To implement the recognition declared in the first section of this Act, the President, at such time as he deems appropriate, is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the several States of the Union and foreign countries to take part in the exposition.

SEC. 3. The joint resolution approved August 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 414), is repealed.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 952, was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE CANADIAN UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11707) to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner General for U.S. participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the author of the bill, several questions.

Is it true that the person who would be serving in this capacity as Commissioner General would receive a salary of \$28,500 per year?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. The bill came from my subcommittee. The gentleman is correct; that is, under the new salary scale.

Mr. FORD. What will he do?

Mr. HAYS. He will be the American representative representing this country in negotiations with Canada for the American exhibit. Also, I might say, he will be the ambassador for all American firms who will exhibit there.

Mr. FORD. For how long a term will he hold this sinecure?

Mr. HAYS. Presumably from the time he is appointed until the fair is over. We had a similar chap at the Brussels fair. I believe he held that sinecure for about 3 years.

Mr. FORD. Did he receive the same compensation?

Mr. HAYS. He was eligible for it, but he, being a wealthy individual, decided the honor was enough and turned back his salary.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

RETROCEDING TO THE STATE OF KANSAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN HIGHWAYS BORDERING FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2369) to retrocede to the State of Kansas exclusive jurisdiction over certain State highways bordering Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby retroceded to the State of Kansas by the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all of the following described areas bordering Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation and the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth:

A strip of land one hundred feet in width along the southern boundary of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation and along the southern boundary of the Leavenworth Penitentiary lands being that portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation donated for exclusive use as a public road by Act of Congress approved July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 238), which remains United States Government property, being a part of State Highways Numbered 92 and 7, the highway numbered United States 73, and the public road known as Mount Zion Road;

Also, a strip of land one hundred feet in width being fifty feet on each side of the centerline of the highway numbered United States 73 and State Highway Numbered 7 extending from the north boundary of the above described one hundred-foot strip northwesterly to the point of intersection of the centerline of said highway with the westerly boundary of said Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation;

Also, that portion of the right-of-way of the public road known as Mount Zion Road which extends in a northwesterly direction along the southwesterly boundary of the Leavenworth Penitentiary lands.

SEC. 2. The retrocession of exclusive jurisdiction provided by this Act shall take effect upon acceptance by the State of Kansas.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STABILIZE AND IMPROVE COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9178) to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we could have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, this bill would change the method of electing the county chairman of the ASC Committee. Previously, the county chairman has been elected by the vote of the chairmen of the several precinct or community committees within the county.

This bill would make all of the members of the community committees eligible to vote for the county chairman. There are always at least three members of each community committee. Thus at least three times as many people would be voting for the county chairman as presently vote.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. The gentleman feels that this would give a greater recognition to the members of the committees throughout the counties?

Mr. POAGE. We believe it would give a little more recognition to the localities, because all members of the local committees could vote, instead of merely the chairmen of the local committees.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Was the bill passed unanimously by the committee?

Mr. POAGE. As I recollect, it was passed unanimously. I feel certain it was.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)), are deleted and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area. The members of the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate and elect a county committee which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. At the first county convention held hereunder, one member of the county committee shall be elected for one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be elected for three years."

Thereafter, each member of a county committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No member of the county committee shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms."

SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 903; 16 U.S.C. 590h-3), is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1964.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I offer amendments to the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. POAGE: Page 2, line 3, strike out "hereunder," and insert "on or after the effective date of this sentence,".

Page 2, line 9, strike out the period at the end of the sentence and insert "(exclusive of any term which began prior to the effective date of this sentence)."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "1964" and insert "1965".

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TO ACQUIRE YMCA BUILDING ON THE FORT JAY MILITARY RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9803) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire the building constructed on the Fort Jay Military Reservation, N.Y., by the Young Men's Christian Association.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States, out of funds appropriated pursuant to section 2 of this Act, fee simple title to the building constructed on the Fort Jay Military Reservation, New York, by the Young Men's Christian Association.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000 to carry out the provisions of the first section of this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all of section 2 and, in lieu thereof, substitute the following:

"SEC. 2. The purchase price for the property acquired under this Act shall be \$150,000, provided that no funds may be expended for acquisition of title to the property in the absence of specific appropriation of funds for such acquisition, which appropriation is hereby authorized."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING RECAPTURE PROVISION ON MASSACHUSETTS LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11338) to remove certain conditions subject to which certain real property in South Boston, Mass., was conveyed to the Massachusetts Port Authority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I wish I could address my questions to the sponsor of the bill, but I know that is not possible—I notice this provides for an exchange of almost 16 acres of so-called surplus land in South Boston for a little less than 4 acres.

Mr. PHILBIN. Yes. There are some other equities involved here. For 17 years prior to the amendment of the first bill to make this land available the Navy had the use of the land.

This land was appraised for \$167,000, I may say to the distinguished gentleman. The appraisal estimated the land to have a fair rental value of \$6,500 a year. The Congress recognized this factor and permitted the Navy to waive 50 percent of the difference in the values of the two parcels. Since the difference in the appraised value of the lands is \$96,000, all that the Secretary could waive was \$48,000, which would be approximately, not the \$6,500, which the appraisal deemed the land to be worth, but only \$2,800 per year.

Mr. GROSS. The difference in the valuation of the land was fixed at \$96,000, of which the Secretary waived 50 percent, or \$48,000?

Mr. PHILBIN. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. Am I correct that the port authority will get this 50 percent reduction because the Government has been using publicly owned land at no cost? If so, for what period of time or for how many years did the Government use it?

Mr. PHILBIN. For the period of 17 years.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot understand why there was no charge to the Government for the use of the land during those 17 years.

Mr. PHILBIN. The appraiser valued the rental to be \$6,500 a year, but actually, in accordance with the bill the Government is paying off only on the basis of \$2,800 a year. So the Government is getting a very good deal in this matter, in my estimation.

Mr. GROSS. The Government is?

Mr. PHILBIN. A very good deal, I should say, because we are getting more than the equivalent value of the property on the basis of the exchange and the rental appraisal for the use of the authority's property.

Mr. GROSS. I hope you are right, but I would be constrained to object to it were it not for the fact that the Government had the use of some land for a period of years.

Mr. PHILBIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. The report does not say how many years, but you say it is 17 years?

Mr. PHILBIN. Seventeen years, according to the evidence, and that is the fact of the matter. I think the gentleman may be assured that the Government is receiving at least the equivalent value in the transaction.

Mr. GROSS. In view of the fact that the Government had the use of the prop-

erty for 17 years, I think we can take that into consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Massachusetts Port Authority, an instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain lands and improvements thereon comprising a portion of the so called E Street Annex, South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard, in South Boston, Massachusetts, in exchange for certain other lands", approved July 7, 1960 (Public Law 86-602; 74 Stat. 355), is repealed.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy shall conform the conveyance made under such Act of July 7, 1960, to the repeal of the conditions imposed by section 2 of such Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the following: "That section 2 of the Act entitled 'An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Massachusetts Port Authority, an instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain lands and improvements thereon comprising a portion of the so-called E Street Annex, South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard, in South Boston, Massachusetts, in exchange for certain other lands', approved July 7, 1960 (Public Law 86-602; 74 Stat. 355), is repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to remove certain conditions subject to which certain real property in South Boston, Massachusetts, was authorized to be conveyed to the Massachusetts Port Authority."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS—NAVY DEPARTMENT AND CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11594) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the State of California certain lands in the county of Monterey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does not the delivery of the land on the part of the State of California require legislative action?

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COHELAN. I am not sure of whether it does require legislative action. However, I can assure the gentleman that the details of the exchange and the wording of the bill have been developed through numerous and very extensive discussions between representatives of the State and of the Department of the Navy. The values that are involved, the appraised market value of the property to be conveyed to the Navy, is ap-

Aug. 19, 1964

Senate

16. WATERSHEDS. The Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee approved five watershed projects, and reported them to the full committee. p. D721
17. TOBACCO LABELING. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee met in executive session and directed the chairman to write a letter to the Federal Trade Commission requesting a postponement of the effective date of the Commission's report on labeling of cigarettes for 6 months. p. D721
18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Thurs. the House will act on conference reports on the agricultural appropriations and the military construction appropriation bills; and on H. R. 3869, technical agricultural assistance to Guam. p. D721

SENATE

19. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John A. Schnittker to the CCC Board. p. 19739
20. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 11380, the foreign-aid authorization bill. pp. 19792-3
21. POVERTY. Sen. Young, Ohio, inserted an editorial outlining the benefits Cleveland will receive from the poverty bill. p. 19752
22. LANDS; FIRES. Sen. Bible announced that he intended to seek supplemental appropriations for rehabilitation of the area burned out in Nev. pp. 19760-1
23. ASC COMMITTEEMEN. Passed as reported S. 1253, to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide 3 year terms for county committeemen, and then reconsidered the vote and indefinitely postponed action after passing without amendment H. R. 9178, a similar bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19766-7, 19792
24. WILDLIFE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 793, to provide a permanent basis for the management of the four wildlife refuges in the Klamath River Basin of Calif. and Ore. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19824-5
25. PUBLIC LAW 480. Passed with amendment S. 2687, to extend Public Law 480. Agreed to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, to an amendment by Sen. Aiken of a perfecting nature, and to an amendment by Sen. Javits adding friendly countries dominated by Communist China as areas the U. S. seeks to make independent of trade with the Communist bloc. pp. 19772-3, 19777-92
26. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 26, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Dixie project, Utah. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19773-5
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3053, to increase the authorizations for construction of the Riverton Federal reclamation project (S. Rept. 1478), and with amendment H. R. 3672, to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Savery-Pot Hook, Bostwick Park, and Fruitland Mesa participating reclamation projects under the Colorado River Storage Project Act (S. Rept. 1479). p. 19740

27. LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Passed with amendments this bill; H. R. 10809. Conferees were appointed. pp. 19792, 19794-824, 19826
28. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that today, Thurs., the Senate would consider the conference reports on the Northwest power intertie and wilderness bills and possibly the Appalachia bill. pp. 19814-5
29. THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS for Aug. 19, 1964 will be continued in the next issue of the Record. p. 19849

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12439, by Rep. Tollefson, to correct inequities in the operation of the annuity commencing date provisions of section 3(b) of the act of June 25, 1958, relating to the payment of civil service retirement annuities to certain unmarried widows and widowers; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
31. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 12441, by Rep. Cleveland, to provide that U. S. foreign aid shall not be used by recipient countries to conduct activities directed toward obtaining foreign aid from the United States; to Foreign Affairs Committee.
32. HOLIDAY. H.R. 12443, by Rep. Kunkel, making Columbus Day a legal holiday; to Judiciary Committee.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

33. COMMISSION. H. R. 11611, to establish a National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress. Approved Aug. 19, 1964 (Public Law 88-444)

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS AUG. 20:

Water resources, H. Interior (exec).

Appalachian bill, H. Rules.

Extend Public Law 480, H. Rules.

Food additives--transitional provisions, H. Rules.

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88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9178

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 19, 1964

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of
4 the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as
5 amended (16 U.S.C. 590h (b)), are deleted and the fol-
6 lowing inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such
7 local administrative area, and participating or cooperating
8 in programs administered within such area, shall elect an-
9 nually from among their number a local committee of not
10 more than three members for such area. The members of
11 the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate

1 and elect a county committee which shall consist of three
2 members who are farmers in the county. At the first county
3 convention held on or after the effective date of this sen-
4 tence, one member of the county committee shall be elected
5 for one year; one member shall be elected for two years;
6 and one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter,
7 each member of a county committee shall be elected for a
8 term of three years. No member of the county committee
9 shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms
10 (exclusive of any term which began prior to the effective
11 date of this sentence)."

12 SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 26, 1954 (68-
13 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C. 590h-3), is repealed.

14 SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for
15 elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1965.

Passed the House of Representatives August 17, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

88TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9178

AN ACT

To amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 19, 1964

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time,
and passed

expand existing opportunities under the bill for those blind who are rehabilitating themselves for useful employment and self-support. In our concern for the elderly and the poverty stricken, we also need to remember with compassion this group of people, and to help, for them, to preserve the dignities of self-supporting, useful citizenship.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article to which I refer be printed in the *RECORD* at the end of these remarks.

I should like to add a word in favor of another measure, House Joint Resolution 753. This resolution, which has recently been passed by the House, was received yesterday by the Senate, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It authorizes the President to proclaim October 15 as White Cane Safety Day. I hope the joint resolution will be promptly cleared and acted upon.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

[From the Kansas City Times, July 6, 1964]

THOUGH BLIND, A MAN OF VISION

Rienzi Alagiyawanna, 48, of Colombo, Ceylon, is pleased with his first trip around the world and his first visit to America.

For the 140 children who attend the Siviraja School for the Blind in Colombo, of which he is principal; for the 10,000 blind persons of Ceylon, and for the more than 14 million persons throughout the world who, like himself, are also blind, he seeks independence, education, and dignity.

And so Alagiyawanna, who is president of the Ceylon Federation of the Blind, undertook correspondence 6 months ago with Dr. Jacobus tenBroek of Berkeley, Calif., president emeritus of the National Federation of the Blind (NFB) and discussed with him the possibility of establishing a World Federation of the Blind (WFB).

"Under the leadership of Dr. tenBroek, the World Federation of the Blind became a reality last week at the annual NFB convention in Phoenix, Ariz.," Alagiyawanna said yesterday. He is a house guest this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rittgers, who also are blind. Rittgers is president of the Progressive Blind of Missouri, Inc., the Missouri chapter of the NFB.

"Progressive blind persons throughout the world will be able to attack their problems more aggressively when the WFB becomes organized on a worldwide scale," Alagiyawanna said. "Blind persons in Ceylon, in the United States—everywhere—face the same major problem: Educational and employment opportunities so that they may live as individuals, not as charitable wards of the state."

Alagiyawanna speaks English fluently. He was educated at a Catholic French missionary college in Ceylon and teaches English and Sinhalese, the native language of Ceylon, in his school.

"About 3,000 of the blind persons of Ceylon are of school age, but there are facilities for only a third of them," Alagiyawanna said. "That third will be able to live, not well, but at least independently. The remainder will be burdens on their families all their lives."

"In my own school we could teach twice as many students. But why bring in more students when we have only two dozen Braille books in the Sinhalese language," he said. "Each teacher must painstakingly make his own books by hand."

Alagiyawanna said he believed federations of the blind in many underdeveloped countries also were unable to educate most of their blind.

"I am very impressed by the way many

schools in this country integrate blind children into regular schools," Alagiyawanna said. "If we could do that in Ceylon, we would not have to provide expensive resident schools such as mine."

Alagiyawanna will attend the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind July 30 to August 12, in New York. The high point of the trip will be his arrival in West Berlin, where he plans to marry a German nurse whom he met there in 1957 while attending a training college for teachers of the blind.

"A blind person must learn everything by doing things for himself," Alagiyawanna said. "We have no wheat in Ceylon and I ate my first wheat cakes this morning on the train. Tomorrow I am going to a grain elevator and learn how it operates."

"I also want to learn how an automatic washing machine works," he said with a smile, "so I am going to wash my own clothes in one."

THE 1964 INTERNATIONAL AIR CADET EXCHANGE

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, this year, for the 17th time, the Civil Air Patrol has participated in the CAP International Air Cadet exchange program. A year ago, it was my privilege to address the nearly 140 young men, from 22 nations, at their farewell dinner here in Washington. This year, the same number of countries, 22, were represented in the exchange. Twenty-three States were hosts to these young fliers—one for each national group, and two for the delegation from Germany. Indiana was the host State for the Canadian contingent. Although conducted with the full cooperation of the U.S. Air Force, this operation is, nevertheless, essentially a voluntary and private program supported by many individuals, organizations, and business firms.

Prominent among these is an Indiana firm, Mercedes-Benz Sales, Inc., of South Bend. This company, the U.S. sales agent for the famed Mercedes-Benz automobiles, formerly distributed through Studebaker outlets, is still in operation, although the Studebaker company has ceased to make passenger cars in South Bend.

For the second successive year, Mr. L. A. Fleener, president of Mercedes-Benz Sales, has been host, here in Washington, to these air cadet men the night before they returned to their own countries. This event was held on August 8 in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel, and was attended by air attachés and embassy officers from countries involved in the exchange. I extend my appreciation to Mr. Fleener, not only on my own behalf, but also on behalf of my various colleagues in the Senate who share my continuing interest in the CAP International Air Cadet exchange program. I also thank Mr. Fleener's associates—Mercedes-Benz Sales vice president, Heinz Waizenegger; Zone Manager Russ Martin, of Bethesda; and Col. Barnee Breeskin, of the CAP who once more had a great deal to do with the arrangements.

ISSUES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, Mr. Jack Lowe, of the Sidney, Nebr., Tele-

graph, is not only a very talented writer; he is also a reliable observer and a stalwart citizen.

I ask to have printed in the *RECORD* Mr. Lowe's article of August 14, 1964.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

[From the Sidney (Nebr.) Telegraph, Aug. 14, 1964]

THE LOWE DOWN

(By Jack H. Lowe)

A friend of mine who prefers to remain anonymous because he works for Lyndon Johnson says he's going to vote for BARRY GOLDWATER and if it costs him his job he can always go over Niagara in a leaky barrel. He says he has been threatening to rebel against giveaway government for several years, and now that he has almost earned his pension he is going to take the big step and defect from the ranks. He wonders how many other people in the United States feel the way he does, and so do I.

My friend says he thinks the big government which has gained so much power through promises to extend its largesse to the masses actually is more tied up in capitalistic intrigue than the old days of J. P. Morgan and John D. He says he is sick of hearing big government spokesmen tell the little people how they are being cared for, when all the time the little people are getting littler while the big ones get bigger. He wonders how long the little people are going to fall for that line, and so do I.

He says he can remember when government recognized its position as a creature and a servant of the people, created and designed to serve the public and to protect the interests of all the populace at a cost in keeping with its income. He says he thinks its time government got rid of its hypocrisy and got back on an honest, eyeball-to-eyeball relationship with the man on the street, and so do I.

He says he learned in history books when he was a boy that the United States was founded by people who believed in freedom from oppressive, snoop, and expensive government. They took a long journey in a very uncomfortable sailboat in order to establish a new beachhead where they could put their philosophies into actual practice. My friend says he thinks the United States has strayed a long way from those ideals, and so do I.

At the risk of getting his pink slip and a terse note of termination, my friend says too much emphasis is being put on the welfare of people in faraway countries, and not enough on the man who is paying his taxes and living an honest life right here at home. He thinks it is time that our leaders cut out the big talk about one world and start putting some emphasis on one country where first consideration will be given to the old and young folks at home. He says he's tired of reading about the billions that are going down rat holes in countries he never heard of and he thinks it's about time that this country's foreign policy started to make some sense, and so do I.

He said he thinks the people of the United States are being fed a big bill of goods about the dangers of nuclear warfare and the treacheries we face from the nasty old Communists who are trying to take over the world. He thinks we have enough friends in the world who want to be on our side because they think we are right, and not because we are buying their loyalty with our Federal overdrafts, and so do I.

He says he believes in feeding hungry people at home and abroad, just as his mother used to feed hungry people out the back door, but he thinks the hungry people should show a willingness to chop wood for what they get, and should appreciate their

full bellies once they get them. He says his father worked hard and never complained about it because that was the heritage he was promised by the father before him. My friend says it is too bad that many Americans have abandoned the belief that it is a privilege to live in a land where a man can work hard and make an honest living in an atmosphere of security which enables him to sleep well at night. It is my friend's feeling that Americans aren't as genuine as they used to be because they have become mentally lazy and are permitting Government to do their thinking for them. He thinks this is a human tragedy, and so do I.

My friend says he has evaluated the political philosophies of his boss Lyndon and those of the candidate BARRY and he thinks BARRY's beliefs are closer to real American idealism than Lyndon's. He thinks a lot of people are talking about extremism without knowing what it means and he would like to know if it is a national crime for a candidate for President to tell the rest of the world that the United States is tired of being pushed around and is fast becoming of a disposition to start pushing back as a matter of national honor. My friend said this long before Lyndon started pushing back in Vietnam, but not before BARRY had been criticized by folks who said he is a war-monger because he is tired of turning the other cheek. My friends think both cheeks have been turned often enough, and so do I.

My friend says he has grown a little weary of reading about the white backlash at the colored people and the colored backlash at the white people because these things have been going on all over the world since people of different colors were invented. He thinks the people of both races are being exploited for political purposes. He thinks people in the North spend too much time telling people in the South how they should cure their problems, and so do I.

My friends says the United States spends too much time apologizing to nonentities around the world who know we are easy marks because we want to cast a favorable image in the eyes of everyone. He thinks this country is old enough to agree that the philosophies of government we approved in 1776 are sound and sane and fair. He fears we have strayed too far from some of these philosophies but he thinks it isn't too late to retrace our steps and practice the principles we try to preach around the world. He recommends that Americans should stand for Americanism, and so do I.

Finally, he says he's quite sure the ship of state will steer a true and stable course regardless of who is elected in November, but he thinks it would shake the rest of the world up and bring them to attention if we elected BARRY in spite of all the advice to the contrary we are getting from the foreign press. In the matter of electing Presidents, my friend thinks the people of the United States should get on with the job without unsolicited help from the far away places, and so do I.

He also thinks BARRY has a good chance of getting elected in spite of what the pollsters say, and so do I.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALTERS in the chair). Is there further morning business?

BERNARD BARUCH'S 94TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, today is the 94th birthday anniversary of a man who is distinguished by lifelong service to the cause of good government, Bernard Baruch. As the trusted adviser to seven American Presidents, Republicans and Democrats alike, he symbolizes

a dedication to higher goals, above the realm of ambition and partisanship.

In his long life, Mr. Baruch has left an ineradicable stamp on American philosophy. His own words best express his commitment to better government.

To me—

He once said—

the greatness of America rests mainly in the fact that we have a form of government in which the people have the means of effecting all necessary changes without enslaving one another.

Mr. Baruch has shared many of his finest ideals with us, and America is the better for his example. We would do well to remember these words in the difficult times that lie ahead.

Mr. President, I know that the entire Senate joins me today in extending hearty greetings to Mr. Baruch.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SYRIA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on July 2, Israel radio broadcasters announced that the Syrian Government has banned Jehovah's Witnesses, forbidding all dealings with the association and banning its publications from Syrian territory. The reason given for this move is that Syrian authorities have charged the group with being closely associated with Zionism. In effect, Jehovah's Witnesses are accused of being Israeli intelligence agents because so many of the religious tracts of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society refer to Israel and to Zion.

Mr. President, discrimination against religious groups and religious practices is a serious matter in most cases. But in this particular case, the attempts of the Syrian Government are also ludicrous. For every child in the United States knows that Zion is used by Jehovah's Witnesses in the biblical sense as the city of God and not in reference to the present State of Israel or the Zionist movement. The Government of Syria makes clear its blind hatred of activities which it does not even understand by the promulgation of this type of decree. This action, I understand, had its origin in a reported recommendation from the central office of the Arab boycott.

Mr. President, Americans are familiar with the unholy activities of the central office of the Arab boycott which seeks to boycott individual American businessmen and firms, even including the Chase Manhattan Bank, for dealings with Israel. This latest action shows the bigotry, hatred, and downright ignorance which are the basis for religious discrimination, and are also in many ways the basis for Arab hostility toward Israel.

Mr. President, I believe that the Department of State is already making appropriate representations to the Syrian Government. Certainly, the Syrians should be the first to realize that their efforts to link Zionism and Jehovah's Witnesses can only make them a laughing stock throughout the world.

WORLD GAMES, INC.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pend-

ing business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 672, H.R. 1213.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 1213) for the relief of World Games, Inc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT TO SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1386, Senate bill 1253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The bill (S. 1253) to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 2, line 15, after the word "after", to strike out "January 1, 1964" and insert "January 1, 1965"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C., sec. 590h(b)), are deleted and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area. The members of the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate and elect a county committee which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. At the first county convention held on or after the effective date of this sentence, one member of the county committee shall be elected for one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No member of the county committee shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms (exclusive of any term which began prior to the effective date of this sentence)."

SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; 16 U.S.C., sec. 590h-3), is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1965.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time and passed.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS RESERVED FOR USE OF HANFORD PROJECT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 1406, H.R. 11960.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11960) to authorize the exchange of public domain lands heretofore withdrawn and reserved for the use of the Hanford project of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill S. 2984, a similar bill, was passed yesterday, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF PHOSPHATE ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1407, H.R. 9638.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9638) to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill, S. 2500, a similar bill, was passed yesterday, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee

of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8000) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a tax on acquisitions of certain foreign securities in order to equalize costs of longer term financing in the United States and in markets abroad, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 15, 1964, pp. 19162-19163, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, the Interest Equalization Tax Act, H.R. 8000, imposes a tax designed to aid our balance-of-payments position by restricting the demand on our capital market in the case of foreign issuers of securities in industrialized countries.

The interest equalization tax is a temporary excise tax effective for the period July 19, 1963, through December 31, 1965. The tax applied to purchases by U.S. citizens, residents, domestic corporations, and other U.S. persons of stock or debt obligations of foreign persons but only where these are purchased from a foreigner.

The tax on the transfer of stock is 15 percent of its value and the tax on debt obligations varies from 15 percent on those with a maturity of 28½ years or more down to 2.75 percent for those with a maturity of 3 to 3½ years. No tax is imposed on obligations with a maturity of 3 years or less.

The Senate will recall that the purpose of this tax is to reduce the rate of return on foreign securities by about 1 percent per year. Since the burden of this tax is likely to be shifted to the foreign seller, this means that in most cases he will have to pay a tax which has the same effect as a 1-percent higher interest rate for the use of money he obtains from the American market. The Treasury Department has indicated that this will improve the U.S. balance of payments by from \$1¼ to \$1½ billion a year.

Your conferees were unusually successful in retaining the Senate amendments on this bill. The Senate made 130 amendments to this bill, and, out of this total, we bring back to you substantially unchanged 129. This, of course, is attributable to the fact that these changes did not modify the basic intent of the House bill. They were of a relatively technical nature and were designed to perfect the intent of the provisions as passed by the House.

Even with respect to the remaining amendment, the amendment adopted here on the floor—the Gore amendment—the House conferees agreed, in large part, with the Senate amendment.

This amendment grants to the administration standby authority to impose the interest equalization tax with respect to

commercial bank loans for periods of more than 1 year.

Under the House bill, commercial bank loans were exempted from the tax and no such authority to extend the application of the tax to these loans was included in the bill.

The conferees retained this amendment but modified it in a few limited respects. First of all, it has been modified so that it cannot be applied retroactively before the date of any Executive order—if any such order is issued—imposing the tax with respect to commercial bank loans.

Secondly, the provision is modified to provide that a tax—if one is to be imposed—on commercial bank loans will in no event apply to commitments to make loans which were unconditional or substantially formalized no later than August 4, 1964, the date the Gore amendment was adopted here on the floor.

Also, under the modification agreed to in conference, an Executive order, if issued, may be modified after the original issuance. However, if any significant class of bank loans has been subjected to tax under an Executive order previously issued or modified, then the tax may not be removed with respect to this class of bank loans during the limited period of time this tax remains in effect. Provision is also made to be sure that in any of these cases where an Executive order has been issued, and then modified, that the modification will not retroactively impose a tax with respect to bank loans made on or before the date of issuance of the modification.

In granting the authority provided by this bill to the President to impose a tax with respect to commercial bank loans, it should be clearly understood that the conferees are not directing any action to be taken in this regard. Instead, it is anticipated that a tax will be made applicable only if there is a finding that commercial bank loans are being issued to an appreciable extent as a substitute for otherwise taxable obligations and the extent to which this occurs indicates a volume of such size that we must be concerned from the standpoint of our balance of payments.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to speak on this measure briefly. I believe Senators should be advised that the conference report is up for consideration.

I assure the majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] that I shall not take a great deal of time. But I believe that Senators should know the conference report is up for consideration.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, so far as I know there is no disposition on the part of Senators to debate the matter further, inasmuch as there were 130 amendments, and the House has agreed to 130 amendments. From the standpoint of the Senate, this was a very successful conference.

The conference report is more in line with what the Senator advocated than the action of the Senate itself. We have been waiting to present the conference report since yesterday. So far as I know, no other Senator intends to oppose the conference report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I do not see that that answers the question of

whether the Senators should be notified that the conference report is up for consideration.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we are back with the interest equalization tax measure, which I opposed. I laid my reasons in great detail before the Senate during debate on the bill on August 4. A yea-and-nay vote was taken on the question. The Senate decided that the measure was what it wanted. I think it is wrong in terms of the financial policy of the United States and its position in the world as the principal market for capital. I still believe it is wrong. I believe we shall regret the day that we adopted this improvisation to deal with the balance-of-payments problem.

To summarize my argument against the proposed legislation—and I shall take very little time on the question—I believe we shall find that the rate of the capital outflow from the United States will slowly inch up to exactly what it was, or almost what it was, before the measure was proposed a year ago. We could have accomplished all that we needed to accomplish by adopting the amendment which I proposed, which had outstanding support from the New York financial community. It would have exempted the first 25 percent of domestic distribution of new foreign capital issues. It would have made possible the continuing availability of U.S. capital to foreigners within historic limits; it would have allowed the United States to continue to be the premier capital market of the world, without jeopardizing our balance-of-payments position.

By approving the enactment of an interest equalization tax, we are depriving the United States of the reputation of being the untrammelled capital market of the world with the greatest distribution facilities.

Be that as it may, however, the Senate decided to go along with this improvisation of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Roosa, and that decision having been made, that is it.

The action does not, however, gain-say the need for making clear that this tax places the United States, as a great capital market, in grave peril. In my judgment, the measure requires an appeal to the banking and investment houses of the United States, that, notwithstanding the tax and the discouragement which it represents today, they do their utmost to maintain the position of the United States as the premier capital market of the world.

I emphasized before, and I emphasize again, that a great element of American power in the world is its power to extend credit.

Let us remember that the two things which the Communists do not have and cannot get or give are credit and ownership. They cannot get or give extensive credit because they are not trusted, and they do not trust their own people. Ownership is completely inimical to them, due to their need for tight governmental control, which is the very essence of the Communist system.

Ownership and credit are the two great assets which we have and which we must exercise.

Many people talk about a "win policy" instead of a "no-win policy"—a decisive victory and the will to have victory in terms of the cold war struggle.

Mr. President, if we should be—and I am afraid we are—seriously jeopardizing America's standing as the premier capital market of the world by this ill-advised tax, we would be impairing one of the greatest powers that we have in the struggle with communism; namely, our power to grant or deny credit, in this case in the form of foreign capital issues sold to this market, which are critically important—indeed decisive—to the economies of many countries around the world.

I also point out the infinite complexity which the proposed legislation presents to countries with which we have extremely favorable balances of trade, and with which we wish, in every way, to cultivate friendship and financial cooperation. Canada is a notable example. Canada is our biggest customer in terms of capital flotation; and, of course, Canada is exempt, as it had to be. The tax would have been completely unworkable if Canada had not been exempted.

I have said before, and I repeat, that before we are through with the interest equalization tax we shall have to make some special arrangements with Japan. The Treasury says it will not. I am sorry to hear it say that. The authority is clearly available under section 4917. I am advancing my unilateral view as a person with some experience in this field. Japan must have capital to trade and grow. The financial and trade viability of Japan is extremely important to the United States. In my judgment, the pressure of these necessities will result in lifting the bars for Japan. Then nothing will be left of the interest equalization tax except a great disservice made to the trustworthiness of the great American capital market.

One can only hope, and appeal to the patriotism of the distributors of securities in this country, as well as to their own self-interest to make up for the disadvantage of the interest equalization tax by retaining close relations with markets overseas, and by making an extra effort to retain oversea interest in the U.S. capital market.

But, Mr. President, that is water over the dam. We can do little about it, the Senate having expressed its will, and having turned down both alternatives which I offered.

I wish to make brief reference to a provision in the bill which resulted from a floor amendment in the Senate, granting standby authority to the President to

impose the tax on commercial bank loans made to foreign borrowers.

It is amazing to me that the conferees should have kept that amendment in the bill. It indicates the extent to which we are going with this improvisation. In the first place, the Senate Finance Committee, when it reported the bill, said that no such tax was necessary, and excluded from the bill commercial bank loans of less than 3 years' duration. The Secretary of the Treasury said the same thing in a letter to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Gore], in which he stated very clearly that he saw no need for the inclusion of this kind of bank credit. Nonetheless, to close a loophole which both the Treasury and the committee said did not exist, the Senate adopted the Gore amendment.

The bill has now emerged from conference in somewhat better form than it left the Senate, but, nevertheless, a very deleterious amendment, one which only worsens the interest equalization tax and a bad situation, was left in. The conferees kept the standby provision with respect to bank loans from being retroactive, and also provided that when it is applied it shall not affect the arrangements made for such bank loans if they were fixed and conclusive up to the date the bill was passed by the Senate, August 4, 1964. In other words, preexisting commitments are exempted.

It seems to me, and seems to the whole banking fraternity that the retroactive feature and the fact that there is a standby power given to the President have created yet a new complexity and a very trying one in respect to this bill. The objective of getting through this difficult period in our balance-of-payments situation without resort to a still further extension of controls has been jeopardized. Although retroactivity has been eliminated in conference, the bill imposes a burden, a responsibility, upon the banks themselves to determine whether borrowing is for legitimate purposes or whether there is advance borrowing in anticipation of the effect of the tax upon these loans.

The agencies of Government which regulate the banks—the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board—have adequate authority in this field over banks. Even if it were only moral suasion that were exercised, no bank would run contrary to their views.

Therefore, such a tax is unnecessary; and it is likely to prove harmful by encouraging advance borrowing in order to offset the bad effects of a tax when it becomes effective.

Mr. President, I had a purpose in speaking as I am speaking at this time. I believe it is essential that the Secretary of the Treasury clearly announce his policy—which would be the President's and the administration's policy—with respect to the utilization of the standby authority and the exact criteria which he feels will control in asking the President to impose it. If he does not do that, every borrower and lender will extrapolate what he thinks will be the situation with respect to the standby au-

which many of us believe have not been utilized to the fullest in the past.

Mr. ELLENDER. I share the views expressed by the Senator from Arkansas. I believe such a study is long overdue. Speaking for myself—but I am sure the committee as a whole would agree—there would be no objection to the formation of such a Committee as he has suggested, to the end of finding better ways and means of utilizing the currencies.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The personnel of the Committee, since it would include the chairman of the Senate committee, would be well established. I hope the Senate will accept the House language.

Mr. ELLENDER. It would be a good Committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It will be an excellent Committee. I thank the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, when the Senate was considering the extension of the food-for-peace law, Public Law 480, earlier in the day, the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] was necessarily absent. He has, however, prepared a statement setting forth his views on the extension of Public Law 480.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed at the proper place in the RECORD, when the discussion took place on the extension of the act.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

I have supported Public Law 480, often referred to as the food-for-peace program, since its development and enactment in 1954 under President Eisenhower. As a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and in the Senate, I have been able to take part in the continued development and to vote for extensions of the program.

Public Law 480 has encouraged and made possible increased exports of American farm products—building expanded markets abroad and putting to good use our agricultural plenty in ways that support and greatly benefit farmers in Kentucky and all parts of the Nation. It has helped to meet the food and fiber needs of dozens of countries in transition which are short of dollars and are struggling to meet the demands of their developing and growing economies. It makes available for a wide variety of worthy purposes, largely through loans and consistent with our programs of assistance and the interest of the United States, the foreign currencies generated by the increased sales of American farm products—which could otherwise become a burden upon our farm price support and surplus disposal programs.

Public Law 480 has had wide support in the Congress and in the country. It is one program which brings into harmony the problems of abundant agricultural production in this country and hunger in the world—striking directly at a paradoxical situation so often cited as a challenge to our ingenuity.

I am very glad to support the extension for 2 years of titles I and II of Public Law 480, as I have supported extensions of the program in the past, and I hope the Senate and the Congress will vote to continue the successful operation of the food-for-peace program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If

there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 2687) was passed, as follows:

S. 2687

An act to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Section 101 of such Act is amended by striking out in subsection (f) the words "from the government or agencies thereof" and further by striking the period at the end of subsection (f) and adding the following: ", and which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates obtainable by any other nation."

(2) Section 101 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) require such foreign currencies to be convertible to dollars to the extent consistent with effectuation of the purposes of this Act."

(3) Section 102 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The Commodity Credit Corporation shall finance ocean freight charges under this section only to the extent that such charges are higher (than would otherwise be the case) by reason of a requirement that the commodities be transported in United States-flag vessels."

(4) Section 103(a) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In presenting his budget, the President shall classify expenditures under this Act as expenditures for international affairs and finance rather than for agriculture and agricultural resources."

(5) Effective January 1, 1965, section 103 (b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during the period beginning January 1, 1965, and ending December 31, 1966, which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in a total amount in excess of \$2,700,000,000 plus any amount by which agreements entered into in prior years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized for such prior years by this Act as in effect during such years: *Provided*, That agreements shall not be entered into during any calendar year of such period which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts in excess of \$2,500,000,000."

(6) Section 104 of such Act is amended by striking out in subsection (c) the word "military" and inserting after the words "common defense" the words "including internal security".

(7) Section 104 of such Act is amended by striking from subsection (e) the words "not more than 25 per centum of the currencies received pursuant to each such agreement shall be available" and substituting "currencies shall also be available to the maximum usable extent."

(8) Section 104 of such Act is amended (1) by striking out, in the first proviso following subsection (s), "subsections (d) and (e) and for payment of United States obligations involving grants under subsection (f)" and

inserting in lieu thereof "this section, and to all foreign currencies derived from payments of interest or repayments of principal on loans made under this section,"; and (ii) by striking out the second proviso following subsection (s).

(9) Section 104 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "No agreement hereunder shall impose any restrictions not contained in this section on the use to meet the requirements of United States Government agencies in the importing country of local currencies not devoted to subsection (c), (d) (e), or (g). Any such currencies shall under the terms of the agreement be made legal tender or convertible to legal tender for the purpose of any obligation of the United States or any of its agencies to the government of the importing country or any of its agencies. Any loan made under the authority of this section shall bear interest at such rate as the President may determine but not less than the cost of funds to the United States Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturity comparable to the maturity of such loans."

(10) Section 108 of such Act is amended by striking out the words "six months" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "year".

(11) Section 203 of such Act is amended (i) by striking out "1961" and substituting "1965"; (ii) by striking out "1964" and substituting "1966"; (iii) by striking out "\$300,000,000", and substituting "\$375,000,000"; and (iv) by inserting after "charges for general average contributions arising out of the ocean transport of commodities transferred pursuant hereto" the following: "or donated under said section 416, section 308 of this Act or section 9 of the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1790)". Clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) hereof shall not become effective until January 1, 1965.

(12) Sections 109 and 204 of such Act are amended by striking out "1964" and inserting "1966".

(13) Clause (1) of section 304(a) of such Act is amended by inserting after the words "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" the words "or the Communist regime in China."

(14) The first sentence of section 403 of such Act is amended by striking out the words "more than" and inserting the words "less than".

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 612 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is amended (1) by redesignating it as subsection (t) of section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

(2) By inserting after the subsection designation the following: "For sale to United States citizens as provided herein."

(3) By striking "this Act" and substituting "the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended."

(4) By changing the period at the end of the subsection to a comma and adding "except that in the case of any such foreign currencies acquired through operations under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the United States dollars received from the sale of such foreign currencies shall be deposited to the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation and shall be treated as a reimbursement to Community Credit Corporation under section 105 of this Act."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in order to encourage exports of extra long staple cotton which is in surplus supply, is directed to sell or otherwise make available for export extra long staple cotton at prices not in excess of the prices at which cotton of comparable qualities is being offered by other exporting countries. Such

cotton shall be sold or otherwise made available for export as long as such cotton is in surplus supply as determined pursuant to the provision of section 106 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill which we just considered, S. 2687, be printed, as passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 8(b) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H.R. 9178) which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 8(b) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 1253, a similar bill, was passed today, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside temporarily and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 1396, H.R. 10809, that it be laid down and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10809) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, there are several points about the Dirksen amendment which have not been adequately discussed. Before coming to these, I would like to examine the very premise of the amendment. As I understand Senator DIRKSEN's position, he is proposing that enforcement of the Supreme Court's apportionment ruling be delayed so that there will be time to adopt a constitutional amendment reversing that decision. Now, on the surface that is a plausible position. Surely those who oppose a Supreme Court decision interpreting our Constitution have a perfect right to press for a constitutional amendment. The 14th amendment itself was a decision by Congress and the people to change a constitutional interpretation of the Supreme Court. Personally, I would be opposed to the type of constitutional amendment Senator DIRKSEN has in mind, but I do not question his right to present his amendment and have it considered.

The issue raised by the pending rider, however, has nothing to do with whether there should be a constitutional amendment. The real issue is more basic. It is whether any constitutional amendment that may be proposed should be adopted by constitutional or unconstitutional means.

The real issue is whether the State legislatures that may one day consider a constitutional amendment will be constitutionally apportioned or unconstitutionally apportioned.

The real thrust of Senator DIRKSEN's rider is to make sure that his proposed constitutional amendment comes up for ratification in State legislatures which are unconstitutionally apportioned. Indeed, the argument from some of the proponents has been made with refreshing candor. They have argued that unless the Court's decision is stayed for at least 2 years, the States will go ahead

and reapportion, and then, so the argument continues, it will be too late to reverse the result by constitutional amendment. Therefore, they want to make sure that the present arrangements are frozen so that illegally apportioned legislatures get to vote on whether to make themselves legal by amending the Constitution.

It would be unconscionable to let malapportioned legislatures make the decision as to whether malapportionment is to continue.

And what of the argument that after reapportionment, it will be too late? This is saying that a population-based legislature might not vote to go back to a system based partly on geography. Yet the proponents are not the least troubled by the certainty that the existing legislatures would never go forward to a system based on population.

As a matter of fact, population-based legislatures might well give full and fair consideration to a constitutional amendment allowing some variation from strict adherence to population. After all, such proposals have been approved in some States by a majority of all the voters. And a population-based legislature would reflect the sentiment of such a majority.

But a minority-controlled legislature could scarcely be expected to do anything but cling to the system which gives control to the minority.

The issue should not, however, turn on our prediction of what a legislature might do in the future. Our concern should be to make sure that any proposed amendment is considered in a constitutional way. That can occur only if the States go ahead and reapportion. Then we will have lawful legislatures empowered to consider whatever amendment Senator DIRKSEN or others might care to propose.

To adopt the Dirksen "freeze" is to let the boy caught with his hand in the cookie jar decide whether he is to continue his illegal nourishment.

Beyond this most basic argument, the proponents have also contended that delay is necessary to avoid confusion. In my own State of Connecticut, and in many others as well, I believe delay will only add to confusion.

Connecticut now has a special session of its general assembly in progress trying to work out a reapportionment plan that conforms to the Supreme Court ruling. Good faith efforts are being made to reach a constitutional result. Should these efforts be brought to a halt by a stay of the district court's order, confusion will surely be compounded. We will not be sure whether there can be an election for State legislators this November. We will not be sure how to nominate for such positions. We will not be sure what powers such a legislature would have. In short, a situation that is now on the track, moving to a solution, would be derailed into chaos.

There may well be some situations around the country where a stay is in the public interest. If that is so, no legislation is needed to authorize the district courts to grant such a stay. They have such power now.

Public Law 88-534
88th Congress, H. R. 9178
August 31, 1964



An Act

78 STAT. 743.

To amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh and eighth sentences of section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)), are deleted and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area. The members of the local committees shall, in a county convention, nominate and elect a county committee which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. At the first county convention held on or after the effective date of this sentence, one member of the county committee shall be elected for one year; one member shall be elected for two years; and one member shall be elected for three years. Thereafter, each member of a county committee shall be elected for a term of three years. No member of the county committee shall be elected for more than three consecutive terms (exclusive of any term which began prior to the effective date of this sentence)."
Agriculture.
County com-
mittee systems.
49 Stat. 1150;
52 Stat. 31.

SEC. 2. Section 503 of the Act of August 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; Repeal. 16 U.S.C. 590h-3), is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this Act shall become effective for elections of committeemen held on or after January 1, 1965. Effective date.

Approved August 31, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1743 (Comm. on Agriculture).

SENATE REPORT No. 1451 accompanying S. 1253 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):

Aug. 17: Considered and passed House.

Aug. 19: Passed Senate, in lieu of S. 1253.

